

The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 9284.—VOL. LVI.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

NOTICE.—The price of the **SYDNEY MORNING HERALD** is reduced to **TWOPENCE** per copy, or **THIRTEEN SHILLINGS** per quarter. To country subscribers, including the postage, the charge is reduced to **ONE POUND** per quarter.

THE AGENTS of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to give their orders for the quantity of papers required on the previous evening. The extra demand for the paper at the reduced price renders this more necessary than heretofore.

BIRTHS.
On the 18th instant, at Bathurst, the wife of ROBERT H. D. WARD, Esq., of Bathurst, New South Wales, of a son. The child, named ROBERT H. D. WARD, born at 11 o'clock, at her residence, West Ballina, Richmond River, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ward, of a daughter. Both doing well.

MARRIAGES.
On the 7th December, at Bathurst, the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Henry Evans, of the General Office, son of the late Henry Evans, Esq., D.D., of Bathurst, daughter of the late Lieutenant General Sir Robert Evans, of Bathurst, New South Wales.

DEATHS.
On the 19th instant, at Bathurst, the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Henry Evans, of the General Office, son of the late Henry Evans, Esq., D.D., of Bathurst, daughter of the late Lieutenant General Sir Robert Evans, of Bathurst, New South Wales.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 25th FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:—
MORPETH, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
NEWCASTLE, MONDAY, at 11 p.m.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR SALE, the well-known sailing boat **SURE**, with everything complete. Apply Mr. WILLIAMS, on board the **SURE**.

FOR SALE, the open-hull **IXION**, two suits of sails. Apply City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, Four-cowd **SKIFF**, with sail, awning, paddle-wheels, &c. complete. Apply **HOLDEN**, WORTH, Woolloomooloo Bay.

CLIPPER SHIP DAWN.—INVENTORIES may be had on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the **Civil Service Club**, will be held at the Club House, THIS DAY, the 21st February, at 4 p.m.

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.
BISHOP.—If this should meet the eye of SAMUEL BISHOP, late of Indio, Owens district, or his wife Isabella, or his friend, they will oblige by writing their address to ALEXANDER SCOTT, Marcora's Temperance Hotel, Adelaide.

M. A. CLARK, late of Highbury Vale, London, is requested to communicate his address to DAVID JONES and CO.

SERGEANT HUGH MURPHY, Royal Artillery: Private JOSEPH TRISTRAM, 1-12th Regiment; Private WILLIAM KILNER, 1-12th Regiment, are requested to communicate with this Office, authorities having been received from the War Office, relative to pension, Commissariat, Sydney, 19th February.

THE Person advertised last February for Miss WILLIAMS, county Cavan, Ireland, they will receive all information they require by applying to 69, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received until 21st instant, for the erection of a Store at the Haymarket. Plans and particulars with F. H. RESS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Additions and Alterations to a Villa Residence at Potts Point. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a dwelling-house at Potts Point. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street.

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THE SYDNEY MAIL.
PERMANENTLY ENLARGED.
From Twelve to Sixteen Pages.
PRICE FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this large circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.

ALL Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the Herald Office.

261, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
64, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

BIBLE AND PRAYER BOOK PRESENTATION.
A small Memorial of this event has been printed for distribution among the Subscribers and Teachers. The Clergy of the Diocese of Sydney are requested to make application for the number they may require, by letter addressed to J. G. EWING, Esq., Church Society's House, Phillip-street.

SANDS' REDUCED PRICE BOOKS. new list, on MONDAY next, free on application.

SANDS' SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1868, price 12s 6d.

SANDS' COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1868, price 1s 6d.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PATRICK.
PUNCH TO N. WALES, by ALFRED GUELPH. PUNCH, THIS DAY.

THE MAN-GOOSE.—See PUNCH, TO-DAY.

WHO Fears to Speak in '6

on they may be poisoned by the baits set for the dingoes.

I have assumed the party to consist wholly of the male sex, which is certainly most convenient; for it is difficult on such an excursion, and on board of so small a craft, to provide sitting accommodation for ladies. But if ladies are included among the excursionists, the caddy must be set apart for their use, and there will have to be several other little provisions for their comfort, thus making so considerable an addition to the luggage that it will be indispensable to pass much time ashore, and to use the boat only as a means of transit from place to place. I must candidly say, however, that this, in my opinion, is not the kind of excursion for ladies to join in. The better course, when ladies are of the party, is to make at once, and with all convenient speed, a sum given point, and there to camp ashore (taking tents for the purpose) until it is time to return, keeping the boat to be used from time to time, as required, for short fishing and shooting trips.

I have now said all that I have to say. I only hope I may have succeeded in convincing some of my fellow labourers that when they have a few days' holiday they may enjoy themselves cheaply and rationally—benefit to both mind and body—by doing so, and my friends have done. And I trust that such as may take my advice will be equally as "jolly" as we were, but without so many difficulties to enhance the merit of their jollity.

C. S.

THE IRISH MONOMANIA.

The following powerful article appears in the *Anglo American Times*. It will be seen that this journal does not flatter England, but, at the same time, gives forth matter for consideration. It says:—

Last Saturday the Dublin *Nation*, *Irishman*, and *Weekly News*, bordered with black, came out with articles appealing to the passions of the Irish on the subject of the patriots at Manchester. Of these the most characteristic and forcible was the *Nation's* "Gone with Vengeance." In it, with considerable literary ability, free expression is given to a hatred and malice carried to the verge of fanaticism. The English Government is denounced as framing and executing laws in aid of a detestable tyranny; the people as hypocrites and liars; the Press a disgrace to a Christian land, and all, including Judge and jury, described as alike reeking and hissing with a fiery spirit of revenge. The glaring contradiction given to its strike by the impunity of its circulation will strike others—though perhaps not the writer. The spirit manifested more concerns the English than such insane denunciations which those who have inquired dispassionately know to be untrue. Recognising the animus, the real object is to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, the remedy. If ever a strong instance has been given of the sins of the fathers being visited on the children, it is supplied in this case. Cromwell and William III. were great statesmen, yet they made the most fearful and irreparable blunders ever committed by English rulers. The injuries they were mainly instrumental in inflicting on Great Britain by the course taken towards Ireland is the root of the present evil. That they represented the policy of the period, to crush out of existence the Celtic race, makes the nation an accomplice in the crime, and is a reason why the retribution should be borne patiently. In those days of wholesale spoliation, when the appeal of the Irish proprietor was answered by the brutal exclamation—"To O'Connell," the seeds of the present bitter fruit were sown. Contemplating that period we are constrained to admit that, great as is the punishment, it is not undeserved. The life of a nation extends over centuries—of an individual over decades, and both reap what they sow; but it is the misfortune of nations that they do not see the inheritance of woe descending to far-off generations. When the bleak hill-sides and bare rocks of mist-covered Connacht were thronged with the dispossessed fugitives—when the exiles were crowded in Cork, bidding an eternal farewell to their native land—it is strange that no statesman foresaw the fatal effects of a policy so cruel and injudicious. In every nation of Europe, Irishmen rise to fame; and in every council where an Irishman sat, there was a bitter enemy of England. The Jacobite plots and every standard borne against the English the foremost soldier was a Celt. Great, however, as has been the injury thus inflicted on British interests in the Old World, it is trifling compared with that wrought in the New. The persecuted Puritan who founded the New England Settlements has been swamped by the people who owe to their fierce animosity the worst measures of legislation which have alienated the race. In proportion to the growth of the United States in population, the numbers of those increased whose strongest sentiment was a hatred to everything English, handed down as an heirloom from father to son till passed into the hearts of generations who knew Ireland but as a name, and its history but as the tale of a distant country. So it came to pass that men enjoying an unequalled material prosperity—with an unbounded liberty—have cherished as an inheritance this passion, and sacrificed much to gratify an animosity against those of whom they know nothing except what books and tradition have told them. And thus, too, it happened that the party great in the United States resisting external influences, till they became in the nation but not of it, having objects and aspirations not American, but Irish. To them the strength of the Great Republic was a matter of hope and of anticipation, for they saw in it not the elevation of their adopted country, but the degradation of that they so detested. Ireland's miseries inspired the muse of their poets, the pen of their historians, the imagination of their novelists, till the tale circulated over the world, and shuddering generations had listened to the great crime which demanded so great a retribution. Wherever England has stood forth as the champion of nationality, as the protector of the oppressed, Ireland has been flung in her teeth. Everywhere advanced, but alike in prosperity or adversity, he has cherished this hatred even as his faith; and there are those who allege that it has furnished the chief reason why the tenacity with which he has clung to his belief. A nation can no more afford to have a deadly enemy than an individual; and it is England's greatest misfortune to have thus made a foe who has more spread himself over the world than any family of the human race. Recognising the danger, anxious to remedy the past misgovernment, desirous earnestly to conciliate, what course is England to pursue? Reforms are sought, forbearance misinterpreted, appeals to reason met by fierce invective and declamation. In vain England points to equal laws and taxation, equal representation, and a full and patient hearing for any grievance. Every profession and branch of industry she asserts is alike open to all; more than a fair share of the places the country has to bestow, falls to the Irish. The question is met by fiery and seditious appeals to the prejudices of the populace. The orator deals freely with the past or with the future—with anything but the present. Reference is made to the days when Ireland was the school of Europe, and the

people the most enlightened in the world. This fable is used to point the contrast when the hated Saxon appeared on the scene, and the ruin began. In vain they are recalled to the practical questions of the day, the present of liberty is seen dawning on the Emerald Isle, shining on an Irish Parliament legislating for an Irish Republic on Irish soil.

It is time that this injurious agitation should cease—in the interest of the human race. England once persecuted Ireland, and Ireland has retaliated by a bitter persecution of England. Allowing that the latter does not as yet equal the former, let Ireland compound for the balance, and bring in a bill of grievances. It is worth England's while by any measures of concession short of the disruption of the United Kingdom, to attain this end. Instead of shooting policemen, murdering informers, organising invasion, conspiring for rebellion, and keeping the country in a perpetual turmoil, let both parties take stock of the matters in dispute and square accounts. If Fenians refuse, when invited, openly to come forward to discuss practical measures, they assume this position:—They say to the Saxon, "Your forefathers have cruelly injured mine; the only remedy we will accept is to work on you, their descendants, the same ruin. In not benefiting ourselves, we injure you, and this is more agreeable. Though unable to raise a successful revolt, we can keep discontent alive until the accident happens by which we hope to precipitate the United States into a war with you. The world will be set in a blaze, and both nations vitally injured, but we will gain our object." In former days the Irish endeavoured to use France as they now desire to use the United States. It may not be gratifying to the great Republic to be regarded by a section of its own citizens as a mere tool for the vengeance of the patriots, but this is the true issue of the agitation, and unless the United States discontinue the insane movement, the nation can scarcely refrain from becoming involved in war. The errors of a former age may thus be repeated in this, and fresh crops of bitterness be again sown broadcast to be reaped by coming generations. The persecution to which Ireland is subjected England is producing a result which may hereafter lead to great trouble and suffering. No people can patiently endure for ever, their lives violated, their motives misconstrued, their character slandered, their territory invaded, and the vengeance of another people threatened. The insane hatred will generate in those against whom it is directed as intense a dislike. If the war of races begins, the weakest will most suffer; and, even in Ireland, if those born on the soil were left to fight out the question of the English connection, it would be found that the advocates of an Irish republic had not even the strength to carry their own island against their opposing countrymen, without Englishmen moving hand or foot. If the Irish agitators would but come down from their stilts, and, in a calm and judicial spirit, bring forward their grievances, the present is peculiarly favourable to any just measure of reform. But should they continue this criminal agitation, they may generate among the persecuted people of Great Britain a dislike similar to their own; and can any human being suppose that anything but suffering to all can spring from such vile feelings, cultivated with such a pettinacy as to strike unprejudiced persons as a monomania amounting to insanity?

NATURALISATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *Saturday Review*, December 21.)

THE text of the President's message places in a new light his views and proposals as to naturalisation. The Atlantic telegraph—which, when it does not convey mere figures, either brings pure fictions, or, at best, distorted truths from America—just forwarded enough of what the President said to make it supposed that he was urging Congress to pass a law solely against England. Now that we know what he really said, we can see that he was advised by some one who knew something of the history of a very difficult question. The occasion which prompts him to urge on Congress the expediency of immediate action has nothing to do with England. It is the new Constitution of Germany that prompts him to take up the subject. Although more than half a century ago the British theory of allegiance caused trouble between the two nations, and even led to a war, yet there has been no controversy of any importance for a very long time between England and the United States, as to naturalisation. On the other hand, there has been an unending and perpetual controversy between the United States and many of the German States on the subject. The subjects of German princes went to America, and after having settled there and registered themselves as American citizens and made the United States their home, came back, as all settlers are so fond of doing, to see their friends in the old country. Immediately they were pounced on as conscripts, hurried off to drill, and made to serve, to the ruin of their American families and fortunes, in the ridiculous army of some petty Grand Duke. The Americans have long protested against this; but they have long protested in vain. For, in the first place, the returning exiles ran a risk which the local law clearly imposed on them, and were looked on as guilty and faithless traitors for daring to take to alien soil bodies that might have been made food for powder at home; and, in the next place, the United States had no possible means of getting at the small German States. If Wurtemberg does wrong, how is Washington to punish it? And although the law of Prussia is the same as that of the minor States, yet it must be remembered that it is almost entirely from the small States that the German emigrants have gone to the United States. Now things are changed; and the question can be raised with some prospect of bringing it to a successful issue, not only because the Confederation of North Germany is a great aid, as the President politely remarks, a liberal State, but also because it has a long and accessible seaboard, and a growing mercantile marine. There is some use in arguing a point with a nation which has ships that may be seized, and harbours that may be blockaded or shelled. But then, as the President or his legal advisers see, the general question is a very wide and difficult one. Granting that the old English theory of allegiance is now untenable, what theory ought to be substituted? As the President says, it is by American authority and American decisions that the English theory is in a great degree supported. Clearly the United States themselves have no consistent, intelligible, consecutive theory which, and which alone, they are prepared to uphold. They must therefore begin by setting their own house in order, and examining in all its bearings the law of naturalisation which they are prepared to adopt. When they have done this, it will be time enough for them to ask other nations to take the same view.

The old English theory was that every one born in the King's allegiance was his subject for life, and that no one else was. The conse-

quences were not felt so long as Englishmen seldom left England and foreigners seldom came here; but directly nations began to mix, all these difficulties arose. The child of a foreigner born in England was an Englishman to the day of his death; the child of an Englishman born abroad was a foreigner to the day of his death; while it was only by the special exercise of the prerogative of the Crown that a foreigner could have here any of the rights of an English subject. It became evident that this theory would not suit modern life altogether. It was at once too broad and too narrow. It included among Englishmen persons who in everything except the mere accident of birth were foreigners, who were treated as citizens by foreign States, spent their lives abroad, and fought in foreign armies. It excluded from among Englishmen persons whose relations were entirely English, who passed their lives in England, and were devoted adherents of the English Crown. This was absurd; but those who had the making of English law were not disposed to remedy the absurdity altogether. They were willing to extend, but not to curtail, the area of English citizenship. That as many persons as possible should be English they conceived to be the best conceivable thing, both for England and the persons themselves. They therefore by degrees extended English citizenship to those born abroad. First, the children and then the grandchildren of British subjects residing abroad were declared to be English citizens. But the theory that all persons born in England were English for ever still remained. It was allowed to lie dormant, or it was called into activity whenever it seemed advisable. In our struggle with France we did not like our sailors withdrawing to America; and we fought the United States rather than let them go. But recently, when protecting our British subjects in the United States against work, we let those who had chosen to naturalise themselves abide by their choice, and made no effort to save them from conscription in the ranks of the Federal army. At no time of modern history should we ever have dreamt of treating as traitor a French soldier who merely happened to have been born at Dover, and was then taken as an infant to Calais. The theory was always known to be too big for the facts, but we have allowed it to linger on because no particular occasion for altering it has arisen. It must be remembered that for the most part we have had to deal with cases where what was claimed was that British citizenship should be extended. Those who asked that the law might be changed asked it because they thought it a great honour and advantage to be English citizens, because they could thus hold land, and perhaps offices of trust, in England, and carry their British protection also. Now the cry for change comes from another quarter. The Irish abroad want not to be considered British citizens. They ask that, if they have been naturalised as citizens of the United States, they may be treated as Americans would be treated; and practically the reason why they envy the Americans is twofold. In the first place a foreigner cannot, but a British subject can, be convicted of plots against the British Government in a foreign country; and secondly, a foreigner can, but a British subject cannot, ask that foreigners shall sit on the jury that tries them. The Irish wish to be able to conspire against the Queen in the United States, and they wish to have a better chance of getting off if they are caught. It is very probable that a desire to stand well with the Irish vote has had something to do with the President's sudden zeal for settling the question of naturalisation. However, that is not a matter of much moment. We may be confident that Englishmen will be quite ready to treat the subject fairly and dispassionately when it is properly brought before them.

But what ought to be the law of naturalisation? Let us for the moment discard the English theory altogether, and suppose ourselves ready to do what justice, and the real permanent interest of England and of all civilised nations would suggest. Clearly what we ought to do is no more than it is the duty of France and Prussia to accept. Has the citizen of another State the right to ask that, under certain specific conditions which every honest man may fulfil, he shall become as much a citizen of any State as a citizen by birth? No existing code of law goes as far as this, for the President of the United States must be a born American; but the American law goes almost as far, for every adult, not being a married woman, who takes the oath of fidelity, and subsequently lives two years in an American State, becomes *ipso facto* an American citizen so far as the general law of the land goes, although each State may, if it please, impose a longer term of residence. But in every European State a stranger must be permitted by some recognised authority to become a citizen. In France, soon after the Revolution of 1789, all the world was welcomed to French citizenship, and in the first paroxysm of enthusiasm in 1848 all foreigners were declared eligible to the French Assembly. But this soon passed away, and no one can now become a French citizen unless with the express permission of the Emperor. Is this wise and right? Or have the Americans, who welcome us so easily, any claim that we shall be equally civil to them? We think not, for we can scarcely be asked to accept against our will the duty which the Americans seem so eager to discharge—that of protecting as our own subjects foreign conspirators against a foreign Power. To have all Leicester-square thrown on our hands in this way is to prove himself a decent, well-conducted person, really making England his home, before we naturalise him. But shall we permit an English subject to naturalise himself abroad, and if so, on what conditions? It is a very great argument against our system that it alone never contemplates denaturalisation or the abnegation of citizenship as possible. In Prussia and Austria a man who gets leave to emigrate, and wishes not to be any longer a citizen, ceases to be one. In France, and in France alone among the great States, any citizen can by his own act, without the consent of any authority, cease to be a citizen. If without French permission he is naturalised, or permanently fixes himself in a foreign country, he ceases, *ipso facto*, to be a French citizen. That happens to him which the Americans wish just now should happen to every Irishman naturalised in the United States. But does the French law contemplate this as an advantage to him? On the contrary, it treats him as an outcast. He loses all his civil rights. All his goods are confiscated; if property descends to him, he is passed over as if he were not even existent, and his heritage goes to the next heir. If he returns to France, he may be arrested and conducted over the frontier; and if he returns a second time, he is liable to a term of imprisonment, which may extend to ten years, and cannot be less than one. If the Americans claim that, when they choose to

naturalise a foreigner, he shall be treated in all respects in the country of his birth as a born citizen of the United States he would be treated, they must get France to alter its laws, as well as all other European States. Perhaps this may be done; but it can only be done after long discussion, and a thoroughly impartial examination of the whole subject under every point of view. To do themselves justice and win their point, the jurists employed by the American Government must direct their attention, not to England only, or to little German States, but must show themselves capable of laying down general rules, and indicating the course which the civilised world ought to adopt.

THE AISSA-OUAHS.

(From the *Spectator*.)

"THE strange and marvellous performances do not give the Aissa-Ouhs the least pain, but it is [sic] a pleasure and a delight to them." This statement, which is quoted verbatim from the printed programme handed to the writer at the doors, is supposed to be the justification of an exhibition now being given in London "for gentlemen only." In all books of Algerian travel published of late years there have appeared stories of a tribe of Arabs who, under the influence of religious excitement, performed feats of strength, supposing extraordinary, if not miraculous, powers of endurance. During the late French Exhibition, a number of Arabs purporting to belong to this tribe of marvellous powers were brought over to Paris, and gave a series of paid performances. No money, no Aissa-Ouhs, is true under the Crescent as well as under the Cross; and therefore there is nothing in these performances being given for hire which derogates from their normal character. In Paris these fire-eating fanatics, with whom were incorporated a detachment of Algerian dancing-girls, did not suit the public. The Eastern ballet was well enough in its way, but Parisians, even in these days of Duponcel, are too innately sceptical to be attracted by the supposed supernatural character attaching to the Aissa-Ouhs. The atmosphere of London is somehow more favourable to impostures of the Davenport Brothers' order than that of Paris; so when the Exhibition closed the Arabs were brought over to this country by the spirited entrepreneur who, in American phrase, "bosses" the entertainment.

The reception given to the Aissa-Ouhs at first was not an encouraging one. The only daily newspaper which noticed them protested against the performance being repeated, and thereby possibly rendered them rather a service than otherwise. The managers of the chief places of entertainment turned a deaf ear to their proposals, and the exhibitions have hitherto been carried on under some difficulty. This difficulty, however, seems to have been surmounted, and on Saturday last there was given one of the first public performances which have yet taken place, and judging from the crowd collected and the prices charged, we should say that the speculation for that day must have been a very remunerative one. The truth is, that the wonder-loving element in our national character is extremely powerful, and if you can once persuade our people that there is anything of a mysterious and unaccountable character about the Aissa-Ouhs exhibitions, they will draw, as electro-biologists, clairvoyants, spirit-rappers, and all the other brotherhood of charlatans have drawn before them. It is because we believe, from what we witnessed ourselves, that the Aissa-Ouhs are nothing more than clever jugglers, that we wish to try and explain the grounds on which their pretensions to any supernatural powers must be dismissed. It may be said, perhaps, no sensible person believes they have any such powers. The answer is, that a great many sensible people do so believe, and that a great many more would like so to believe. The theory of the Aissa-Ouhs is, that by intense spiritual excitement they are able to overcome the weaknesses of ordinary humanity; and this theory is so consonant to the whole Spiritualist creed, that it is natural the partisans of Spiritualism should hail this jugglery as confirmative of their belief. The creed may be true or not; all we dispute is the evidence by which it is supposed to be confirmed.

Taken by itself, the exhibition is not a very interesting one. When you enter the room, you see a dozen Arabs squatting at one end of the raised platform which at St. George's Hall supplies the place of a stage. They are all powerfully built men of middle age, varying in colour of complexion from clear Caucasian white to dusky African black. One of the party was an unmistakable negro; several, we think, had traces of black blood. They all wore fezes, they all played on large tambourines, they were all engaged in chanting a monotonous sing-song tune. There is always something weird about the sound of a chant in an unintelligible language; and it matters very little whether the hymn sung by the Aissa-Ouhs was an invocation to Allah or a love-song, or a mere string of meaningless words. The effect was the same, as far as the spectators were concerned. The performance was simple to a degree. After the chanting had gone on for a certain time, one of the choir rose up from his sitting posture, removed his fez or turban, let his hair fall down over his face, and then began spinning round and round like a teetotum. We imagine the dance was supposed to be regulated in some way in accord with the music, at any rate the music was understood to excite the dancer to a state of cataleptic passion. The writer's own impression is, that very great practice must be required before men can turn round and round with their heads downwards for so long a time without getting giddy. Whether this giddiness is at all likely to produce nervous excitement also is a medical point on which we can express no opinion.

The description of the tricks or feats supposed to be performed under the influence of this passion or nervous agitation can be read by anyone who has perused the accounts of the performances published in the books of travel. We do not dispute for one moment that we did see men touch red-hot iron, and walk about with live coals in their mouths, and play with living snakes, and stand on bare swords, and in fact perform, with one doubtful exception, the whole of the exploits promised in the play-bill. If we did dispute it, we must deny the evidence of our senses. The writer, like most people who have ever taken an interest in conjuring performances, has seen such marvellous sleight-of-hand by professed conjurers, that he feels no absolute conviction as to the infallibility of his powers of observation. If anybody could give him valid reason to suppose that the coals eaten were not really alight, that the glass was not really placed in the mouth, and then ground between the teeth, and so on, he is quite prepared to admit that he was wrong. All he asserts is that, as far as he could judge by close observation, these Arabs really did do the feats they professed to do.

There is indeed no necessity to our mind for presupposing any great sleight-of-hand; for

all the things, with hardly one exception, that we saw the Aissa-Ouhs do might have been done by ordinary practice. There was only one, or at most two of the tricks, which could not be explained easily enough. To twist live snakes through your hair must be a very ugly and unpleasant operation, but it is not dangerous, supposing the reptiles not to be venomous, or to have had their fangs extracted. Anybody with strong teeth and a stout stomach could bite off a small snake's head, though this exploit was not performed on the occasion of our visit, owing we understood, to the supply of serpents being limited. Very little adroitness is required to enable a man, if he does not put broken glass or nails and pebbles into his mouth, to stuff them away between his jaws without swallowing them; and there is no need of presupposing any miraculous powers of endurance to enable a juggler to dab his hand red-hot iron so quickly and so carefully as to escape a burn. In the same way the skewer trick can be easily accounted for, by supposing that the performer had burnt small holes in each cheek, through which he ran the skewers just as women clamp ear-rings, through holes hardly visible at any distance from the person. Nor is there much stress required upon the imagination to suppose that the eyeball apparently forced out of the socket is a false one, suddenly clapped over the real eye while the face of the operator is turned from the public.

The one trick which cannot easily be explained is that of the negro who eats live coals. There can be no human doubt that the writer saw this man put a red hot coal, about the size of a walnut, in his mouth and keep it there, between his tongue and the roof of his mouth, for some five minutes. He came and knelt down with his mouth open within reach of the writer's arm, and a gentleman sitting beside him actually lighted a cigarette from the coal while the fellow was kneeling. The explanation, if one is indispensable, is that the mouth was previously saturated with some substance which rendered it almost insensible to heat.

However, it is not our function to explain how the trick was done. All we wish to point out is that there was nothing which led us to regard it, or any of the kindred feats performed, as other than a piece of jugglery. We think it possible, and even probable, that these *trous de force* were really attended with considerable pain to the performers. We believe the men who stood on a blunt sword and were lugged at with ropes round their bodies had a very unpleasant time of it while the operation lasted. But we could see no trace of any religious or nervous excitement. The performers were as cool and collected as possible. It was significant that while they were supposed to be roused by the chants of their comrades to a state of frenzy in which they were insensible to pain, they would stop their dancing and singing the moment the audience showed signs of impatience, and begin their performances then and there. Moreover, though we can believe, as a matter of hypothesis, that human beings may be so carried away by nervous passion as to become for the moment insensible to pain, we cannot believe that hot iron will burn a white piece of skin or show marks of a cut, because the person to whom the iron or sword happens to be applied is in a cataleptic condition. The men who had pierced their cheeks with daggers, and eaten glass, and swallowed hot coals never exhibited themselves to the close inspection of the spectators after the trick was done, so that we might judge whether there were any traces of the apparent injury having been inflicted. The moment the trick was done they resumed their seats in perfect external comfort, and showed no signs of physical suffering. Altogether, we should say the Aissa-Ouhs, whatever be their merits as jugglers, are rank impostors, in as far as they claim to be sustained in any way by nervous excitement. People who like to see exhibitions of a brutal and degrading character may visit these performances with satisfaction, but they must not entertain the idea that they are spectators of any extraordinary psychological phenomenon.

AN IRONCLAD IN A CYCLONE.

(From the *United Service Gazette*.)

OUR own correspondent at Singapore sends the following interesting narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. Ocean, from Rio de Janeiro to this port:—H.M.S. Ocean, ironclad, 4047 tons, 24 guns, 1000-horse power, Captain Chandos Scaudmore Stanhope, arrived at Singapore on October 23rd from Rio de Janeiro, having encountered such a succession of gales and stormy weather as none of her Majesty's ships of late years have had the ill luck to meet with on the China passage, and which will establish her character as a thorough sea boat and a good ocean cruiser. She has been little over a year in commission, and having cruised with the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, as well as the voyage from Malta to Singapore, she has had more knocking about than any other ship in the Navy during that time, showing a log of 30,000 miles, with a less expenditure of coal than any other ship of her class. The fact of her having proved herself the best sailer of the heavy ships which composed last year's experimental squadron, beating the crack *Bellerophon*, although that ship was better rigged and showed a greater spread of canvas, marked her out as the best ironclad for such a long passage as China, and it was determined to send her the sailing passage, via Rio de Janeiro, and with strict orders not to call at the Cape under any circumstances short of her plates being beaten off by the sea. The first part of the voyage from Gibraltar to Rio de Janeiro, although performed under difficulties, owing to light and variable winds and a small spread of canvas, was still a fair average passage, as the Dryad, one of Mr. Reid's crack *chef-d'œuvres* in her own class, was beaten by the Ocean on the run from Madeira to Rio by two hours, the Dryad getting a start of four hours, which, allowing time according to Thacker's scale for tonnage, shows that the Ocean, notwithstanding her deficient rig, was as much of a yacht as the fast Alabama. Thanks to a friend, I am enabled to send a few notes from her log, which I think show that all she wants to make her sail tolerably fast is to be rigged in proportion to tonnage. The Ocean left Rio on the 10th of August, several kind friends expressing their opinion freely that she would never weather the Channel, with a port on her lee, and lots of glaziers in case the glass in the Captain's after-cabin ports was broken, like a pet ship that shall be nameless. Up to August 24 she encountered nothing but light winds and calms, and the best rate of sailing was seven knots. On the 24th it commenced to blow fiercely from the north-west, at first in squalls, accompanied with showers of hail of great size. It soon freshened into a gale, and the sea rose in a manner that would have startled the Channel Fleet; from the direction and intensity of the wind it was supposed to be a pampero from the

River Plate. It lasted for 48 hours during which time she ran 445 knots, without getting the deck wet, under reefed topsails and courses, and being as steady and stiff as a rock, and at the same time as buoyant as a cork—thus confounding those friends who were certain that she would be pooped if ever she ran before a gale—50 miles being run in four hours, by a ship all but jury-rigged. The weather in these latitudes was very bad, the wind coming from any quarter but the right one, and look out for squalls was the order one week, and the next a dead calm, when steam had to be resorted to; not being able to get more than from three to four knots out of her in the light winds, owing to a want of canvas. However, when she did get a breeze, she went ahead and sometimes made tolerable runs this side of the Cape. Some of the best are 200, 245, 180, 175, 178, and several over 140 knots in the twenty-four hours; sailing best when able to carry all plain sail to a stiff breeze, when she averaged eight to nine knots per hour. But, unluckily the met-wet breezes of that description, and none of a lasting nature. On September 2nd, just rounding the Cape, it commenced to blow from the south-west, with a high rough-and-tumble sea. It soon blew as bad as the first gale, but not such a length of time, the brunt of it lasting only nine hours. However, in the twenty-four hours she managed to run off 200 knots. From September 2nd to September 8th it was almost calm, with a gust springing up now and then that gave promise of a breeze, but which as soon died away. On the morning of the 8th it set in squally and black, with every prospect of bad weather; things were made snug just in time for a gale from the south-west, accompanied by a sea whose waves were estimated at from 40 to 60 feet high. A tremendous sea struck the ship on the starboard quarter, which stove in and smashed the whaler, flooding the upper deck, and finally escaping through the scuppers. The gale lasted for two days, the ship running as before, and scoring 360 knots on her way; all hands much pleased at her performance, and almost wishing it to blow a gale every day, as not being able to set enough sail, they wanted something like a gale to send them on to Singapore. The motion, considering the enormous waves, was very slight. The wind shifted next from the south-west to north-west, the sea still being very high. On the 11th it blew as hard as ever on the devoted ironclad; this tried her to the utmost. It having been determined to run her course as well as possible, she took on the quarter, and ran 590 miles out of it, it blowing fiercely, with a tremendous sea, which stove in the second cutter on the port quarter. Large scuppers having been cut on the way from Gibraltar to Rio, it mattered little about seas, as they ran off as quick as they came in. The ship was very buoyant, however, and no greater amount of water was ever shipped. Indeed she behaved admirably, and far better than was ever thought a ship of her description could in a heavy sea. This lasted for three days, and the 15th was a dead calm not a breath ruffled the surface. At midnight it looked lowering and pitch dark, gusts of wind coming from all quarters; the barometer also fell rapidly, and in such a style as speedily convinced every one that they were in for something fresh in the way of storms. At 1 a.m. the wind came in fierce gusts from the east; everything was made snug and secure. At 2 a.m. it blew so hard that steam was got up, the sails having been tried so severely previously, and the whole aspect of things looked as if a cyclone was approaching from the east. At 4.30 it burst on the ship with a fury that was awful. It was decided on running again at full speed under steam, it being impossible to lay to, as not a rag of canvas could be shown. This was no sooner carried into effect than away went the Ocean, at a speed never before attained by any ironclad of any nation, running all round the compass, and gradually increasing the distance from the centre of the cyclone. The sea was blown in tons over the deck, washing all before it, and smashing the lifeboat and first cutter on both quarters, thus disposing of all the quarter boats, the other two having gone previously. The sea was blown over the tops, and it was impossible to keep the deck without clinging to a secure fastening, the ropes aloft and heavy articles being blown about like dandelions. Two men had their arms broken, and everything not very securely fastened broke adrift. The general aspect looked like a snow storm, from the blinding drift and spray; the sea was boiling in over the nettles, and splashing against the funnel, the fearful draught sending the flame across the stokehole, and rendering coaling no easy matter. By running round with the wind, and gradually getting it on the quarter, the ship got clear away to the northward, leaving the cyclone to go on its course, howling and hissing, probably for the destruction of any ship not up to the dodge of getting out of it like the Ocean. This storm was a trying one for the ship, starting five huge beams out of their scarrings in the engine-room; but, strange to say, not a single plate started, and considering the enormous strain, it is not to be wondered at that the engine-room beams, the part of the ship most liable to strain, should have felt uneasy in their scarrings; however, a few rivets soon disposed of them, nothing else being started in the ship. The guns and their scarrings held well, not one working off its own special bull-ring. The Ocean on this occasion went faster than she ever had done before, and it is to be hoped she never will again. The speed could not have been far short (in the present gusts) of 16 knots, showing what 1000-horse power will do to race an ironclad out of a hurricane. By 9 p.m. she was again lying in her course, under sail, in a bad sea, which continued till the 20th; at 8 a.m. on which day a heavy sea washed a boy named Adams out of the mizen chains. A life-buoy was thrown, with a rope attached, but he failed to catch it, and sank, the ship running 10 knots at the time, and the sea being too bad for even a lifeboat to live in. On the 21st the sea moderated, and being able to show all plain sail without fear of spars being carried away, she ran well, averaging from 8 to 9 knots, showing what she might do if properly rigged, as she ought to be, and made 190 miles her average for a few days; but the breeze died away, leaving her to enjoy a 4-knot zephyr, which carried her as far as 1000 miles from Java Head, and then left her to steam the remainder of the distance. The coal being exhausted, she was obliged to run into Batavia for black diamonds.

How to Mount a Horse.—A letter from F.R., published in the *Burlington Free Press*, gives a ludicrous account of the mode of mounting a horse. The women do all the work, and the men are a good-for-nothing set of gamblers and thieves. The women ride on the hind-quarters of their horses without a saddle, cross-legged, with the lead on the horse in front. They mount the animal by taking hold of his long tail, making a loop by doubling it up and clasping with one hand the upper and lower parts of the tail, and then, putting one foot in the loop and the other foot on the joint of the horse's leg, they ascend as if going up stairs. They usually stand erect on the horse before sitting down. The horses never kick or stir.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
NEWCASTLE.]

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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Now, we cannot say that anything wrong is intended in any of these four proposals. The advertisers may all be "highly respectable" married people, with comfortable homes, and that peculiar criminal development, according to Dr. Spurgeon, of the "Criminals' Combe, desire to have their own children. But we have no guarantee on this head; and as "poor humanity" is very weak when exposed to great temptation, it would be well for the babies who are to be dealt with in this questionable manner if some system of control were devised, by which the parents, and by which the chance of penetrating such dark deeds so are now more than often made could be effectually prevented.—*London Scotsman.*

A New Idea with regard to weddings has been introduced by a suggestion of the state of Tennessee that his golden wedding with come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal donation on any present his friends then design to make him.]

2

Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture.

On SATURDAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia, George-street.

Furniture of every description
Paintings, good subjects
Engravings, ditto
Fires in elegant cases, by every well-known master
Drawing-room Suites, &c.

Parties requiring Furniture for the Country, &c.
Buyers, and Private Families furnishing.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
received instructions to sell by auction
on **THURSDAY** next, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, at
some of the following places—

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Drawing-drawing-room suite, blue and gold damask
containing 5 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 Victoria
1 lounge, in solid walnut, octagonal-shaped writing
table to match
Sofas, brilliant toned, by the most celebrated
carpets and rugs
enders and fireirons
Rosewood low tables
Taste stools
Rosewood whittops
Handsome gilt pier glasses
Green and gold porcelain vases.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Handsome dining-room suite, covered in merocco
damask suite
Desserte dining table
Landscape sideboard, with cellaret
Desserts carpet
Furniture to match
Engravings—a great variety
Paintings by old masters
Brass fenders
Suites a la fry and stand.

HALL FURNITURE.
Hall table, chairs

Dinch
 Hall clock.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
 Iron bedsteads, and bedding
 Brass ditto, ditto
 G. S. washstands
 Dressing cases
 Toilet glasses
 Chest drawers, &c.
KITCHEN.
 A variety of kitchen utensils and sundries.
 Terms, cash.
On SATURDAY, February 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To Private Families and others.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction
(if not disposed of privately).
 First-class Private Omnibus, built in a most substantial
 manner by Vial
 Silver-mounted Harness, manufactured by Brush
 for sturch Bay Horses, good in any kind of harness.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
 are favoured with instructions from
 Royal Hotel Company to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
 George-street, on **SATURDAY, February 22nd,**
 The above first-class turnout, in one lot, or in lot
 suit purchasers.
 Terms, cash.
 To Dog Fanatics and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on **SATURDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock,** The above.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive Sale by Auction of

Groceries, Tea, Sugar
Flour
Oilmens' Stores, and Sundries.
TUESDAY, 25th February.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt
Donnell streets, on TUESDAY, 25th February,
stock,
barrels of groceries, oilmen's stores, tea, sugar,
sundries.

Terms at sale.
Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Valuable Furniture, &c., at the residence
of Mr. George Thornton, Longwood, Darling Point.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, &c., &c., &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. George Thornton to sell by auction, at his residence

wood, on an early day,
the whole of his valuable furniture, &c., &c. (in
sequence of the departure of his family for Eur
Tertus, cash.
Catalogues are being prepared and will be issued
days.
The whole of the furniture is of the newest
fashionable designs, and was imported by
London only a short time since from one of the
manufacturers in London.

M P O R T A N T S A L

MONDAY, 24th February,
The Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past
o'clock prompt.

ORDER OF SALE.

NSINGTON-STREET.—Five small Dwelling
Houses, Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59, adjoining
property of H. and F. Tooth and Co., and close

STREET, DARLINGHURST.—Two v
finished Family Residences, Nos. 31 and 33, W
street, overlooking BARCOM GLEN; also a BLO
of BUILDING LAND at the rear.

RRY-STREET, DARLINGHURST.—Three v
situated COTTAGES, Nos. 10, 12, and 14, Se
street. By order of the mortgagee.

COLLAHRA.—The Richmond Hotel, at the junctio
the New North Head Road.

WATOWAN.—VINE COTTAGE, Camperdown R. close to the Newtown Road and Railway Station, adjoining Mr. Raper's Estate.

WRAJONG.—Farm of 100 acres on the Mount To Road, being Lot No. 4, at Burrwarang, and known as JOHN DUFFY'S GRANT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
To close a Partnership.
CLARENCE DISTRICT.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
ACACIA CREEK STATION,
together with 10,000 SHEEP (more or less), and
HAY

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. R. Reid & J. Marsh to sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, in APRIL next, that well known first-class pastoral property, **ACACIA CREEK STATION, CLARENCE DISTRICT,** situated on the table land at the head of the Clarence River, and adjoining that celebrated Darling Downs Station, **CANNING DOWNS.**

is only distant 108 miles from Ipswich, and about 10 miles from the thriving TOWN OF WARWICK, which a railway is projected, and expected to be completed in two years.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and necessary. They comprise a desirable 7-roomed shingled cottage, with kitchen and garden, barn, stable, coach house, carpenter's shop, stockmen's and shepherd's residence; excellent stockyard, about 15 miles of fence, &c.

With the station will be sold
10,000 SHEEP, more or less
1,200 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

This superior pastoral property is too well known to require any comment. It is only necessary to state that it is an **UNDENIABLE FATTENING STATION**, and is well situated **CLOSE TO A NUMBER OF MARKETS**, and in one of the best districts in New South Wales. More detailed particulars and terms will be so announced. In the meantime, an inspection is invited to the sale, for which every facility to intending purchasers will be given.

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TO LET, at Pymont, a HOUSE, six apartments with balcony, water laid on. J. Myers, grocer, Pymont.

TO LET, Two four-roomed HOUSES, with kitchen and bath, in a quiet street, near the station. Apply Mr. Brooks, Diana-house, Kingston-on-Thames.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE in Clarence-street, near the Wynyard Hotel. M. Brodzink, Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS, large yard and stable. Apply to Little Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Palmer-street, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, yard, balcony. 146, Palmer-street.

TO LET to private parties, a room, a spacious SALOON, 166, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen. Mrs.

TO LET, EUROKA HOUSE and Grounds, North Shore, at present occupied by E. M. Sayers, Esq. Apply to R. Whitaker, Albion Wharf, Sydney.

TO LET, the WHARF and STORES at present occupied by the Queensland Steam Navigation Company. Apply to Mr. Struth, 117, Phillip-street.

TO LET RUNNEMEDD

TO LET, BURNBIDE, Point Piper Road; every convenience, good repair, good water; to a permanent tenant a moderate rent taken. Apply on premises; or Glasgow Arms, George-street.

TO LET, a first-class finished HOUSE, five rooms and kitchen, with balcony; or COTTAGE, four rooms, verandah, and shed in a healthy situation. Apply Mr. D. Gunn, 71, Harvey-street, Pyrmont.

NO LET, the HOUSE and grounds, 98, Botany-street, Sydney, now occupied by the undersigned, and containing 12 rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, stabling, out-houses, and every convenience for a family. P.S.—The house can be viewed between the hours of 12 and 4 Edward Flood.

NO TIMBER, IRON, SLATE, and CEMENT MERCHANTS, IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

TO BE LET, MACNAMARA'S BONDED and FREE STORES (Macnamara's Wharf).—The above named first-class Bonded and Free Stores, now ready to receive 8000 tons of merchandise, will be let on very reasonable terms. On application to Mr. J. M. Mullens, share broker, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a semi-detached suburban RESIDENCE situated on the South Head Road, between Paddington and Waverley, containing eight apartments, the first back and front; water and rates paid. Omnibuses passing to and fro throughout the day; unquestionably one of the healthiest and most cheerful positions, and only a pleasant distance from the city. Apply to H. H. Nares, Esq., 10, Macquarie's Wharf, 4th February.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kato, Pad-
rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains.—
C. W. Croaker

Carcoal—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. McDiarmid
Bowenfels and Lithgow—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stone
Mudgee, Kylstone, Avistford, Louisa Creek, Windy
Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundoora—Mr. John
Dickson

Nofala—Mr. W. Walker
 Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
 Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
 Camden, Narellan, Burragerang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
 Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig

Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jinginge—
Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrows—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wellington and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Falls
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullendoree, and Braid-
wood—Mr. Harold Lodge

Sboalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula
—Mr. A. G. Flavell
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenahan
Wagga Wagga and Murrumbidgee—Mr. John M'Carren
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.
Hinton Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Milbr
Forrest and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Arimdale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gressford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Musswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrumbidgee, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Almond

Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. E. O'Brien
Postmaster, Bendemeer
Scane and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Timonee, Namoi
River—Mr. Henry John Cornish

Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, Postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, &c.
Ulmara—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Inverloch—Mr. H. Kibbey.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
 Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
 TASMANIA.
 Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
 Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street,
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply and scribers and give their own receipts, also to receive sub-
 scriptions:—

	TOWN.
Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite H ter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between G and Kent streets

W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yung and streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Book-stall, Railway Station, Bal- fern, and Parramatta-street.

STRIKERAN

P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, down, and Darlington
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post-office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutters's Bay
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
P. McGrath	Longbottom
F. B.	

F. Aspinwall	Asnhead
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocumbe	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
Peter Davey	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

	COUNTRY.
E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Squires	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windoor, Richmond, and Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appleton, Menangle, Berrima, and

C. A. Scrivener.....	Forest, and Nuttal
R. Blair	Liverpool
J. Keating	East and West Maitland
J. S. Paine,	Morpeth
Wm. Edward Shaw	Newcastle
J. M. Kelly	Raymond Terrace
J. Manfield	Baulkham Hills
	Smithfield.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
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26. All advertisements under six lines will be charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. to advertiser's account, if booked.
27. Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c. each insertion 1s. 6d.
28. Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. Registered Postage will NOT be accepted.

Stamps, Friday, February 11, 1960.